

C. Listen to the passage and tell whether the following statements are true or false (判断下列句子是否符合你听到的短文内容, 符合的用 “T” 表示, 不符合的用 “F” 表示) (4 分)

- () 13. Bret Michaels sings in a rock band.
 () 14. In 2023, Michaels had something wrong with his head.
 () 15. In the music room, sick people can watch musicals on TV.
 () 16. From this article, we can tell that Bret Michaels is grateful and warm-hearted.

D. Listen to the passage and complete the sentences (听短文完成句子, 每空限填 1-3 个词。)(8 分)

Why are giant pandas rare?	
Giant Pandas	one of the most <u>17</u> animals
	not many living <u>18</u> or in zoos
Reason 1	Habitat loss. → Because people destroyed trees in <u>19</u> China.
Reason 2	Losing favourite food. → Because people cut down <u>20</u> .
Reason 3	Low birth rate.
Good news!	There are <u>21</u> giant pandas in China because of people's efforts.

Part 2 Phonetics, Vocabulary and Grammar

(第二部分 语音、词汇和语法) (共 31 分)

II. Choose the word with a different sound. (选出划线部分发音不同的单词)(3 分)

- () 22. A) hand B) hour C) humour D) homeless
 () 23. A) athlete B) theme C) rather D) thick
 () 24. A) chorus B) champion C) cheer D) choose

III. Choose the best answer. (选择最恰当的答案完成短文)(10 分)

<p>Harry, a 12-year-old boy, came to China with his parents two years ago. He decided to learn Chinese well. He knew that <u>25</u> listening and speaking were important. According <u>26</u> his Chinese teacher, he listened to Chinese songs and repeated the lyrics. <u>27</u> it was difficult at first, he kept trying.</p> <p>Harry found that learning Chinese required him <u>28</u> a lot of exercises. He had to remember new words and understand grammar rules. But he</p>	<p>25. A) neither B) either C) both</p> <p>26. A) to B) on C) as</p> <p>27. A) Even though B) Since</p> <p>28. A) do B) doing C) to do</p>
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<p>didn't give up. He told <u>29</u> that he could do it.</p> <p>Later, Tom realized that he needed to learn <u>30</u> than before. So he changed his learning ways. He joined a Chinese club and talked with other learners.</p> <p>Now, <u>31</u> in Harry's class can speak Chinese better than him. And he can also write Chinese emails and reports. These days he has <u>32</u> goal – to become the champion in the coming Chinese speaking competition. At 8:00 last night, when Harry <u>33</u> the speech in front of the mirror, his mum came back and advised him <u>34</u> some gestures. Harry thought it was a good idea and he believed he would have a good performance in the competition.</p>	<p>29. A) him B) himself C) his</p> <p>30. A) effectively B) more effectively C) most effectively</p> <p>31. A) nobody B) anybody C) somebody</p> <p>32. A) another B) other C) the other</p> <p>33. A) practices B) practiced C) was practising</p> <p>34. A) add B) to add C) adding</p>
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IV. Choose the correct words and phrase from the box to complete the passage. (从方框中选择适当的单词或短语完成短文)(4 分)

A. sign language B. cheer up C. nodding D. against E. reach up

How Do Animals Greet Each Other?

How do you greet your friends? People from different cultures may have different answers: shaking hands, 35, kissing... But have you ever wondered how animals "say hello" to others?



Chimpanzees (黑猩猩)

We know how similar chimpanzees are to people. It's no surprise that their greetings are also like ours. Chimpanzees usually greet each other with a hand touch, a hug, or sometimes a kiss. Some of them can also communicate through simple 36

Giraffes

Giraffes seldom make loud sounds. Male giraffes often use their necks to greet each other. Their necks can 37 to two meters. When two giraffes meet, they may "shake" their necks and *rub* (摩擦) them 38 each other. This is to feel how strong and tall the other is.



B. Choose the best answer. (根据短文内容, 选择最恰当的答案)(6分)

① If you practise being thankful, it'll soon become a part of your life. Here are some tips to help you get started:

② **1. Keep a diary**

Write down what you're thankful for. It'll help you focus on the good things in your life and create long cheerful *memories* (记忆).

③ **2. _____**

Who are you thankful for? Take time to write to someone and express your gratitude. If possible, give the letter in person. This can make both of you happy.

④ **3. Focus on the positive**

When good things happen, take time to think about them. Allow yourself to enjoy these moments and celebrate your successes.

⑤ **4. Share the joy**

Make gratitude a usual part of daily communication. For example, during family dinners or outings with friends, share three things you're thankful for.

⑥ Being thankful can help you have cheerful feelings. It can also make you stay strong in difficult times.

54. What can we write in our diary to practise being thankful?

- A) I had an exciting outing today.
- B) My desk mate shared her book with me.
- C) I forget to bring my homework.
- D) My mum asked me to buy her a birthday card.

55. Which of the following can be put in "_____" in Paragraph 3?

- A) Give small gifts.
- B) Make a good plan.
- C) Talk to your friends.
- D) Send a thank-you letter.

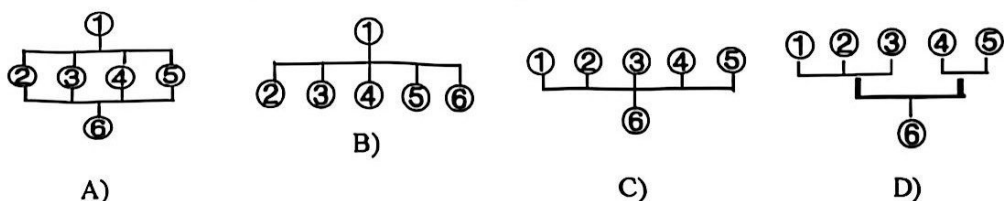
56. What does the underlined word "**positive**" in Paragraph 4 mean?

- A) something sad
- B) something dangerous
- C) something good
- D) something usual

57. According to the passage, when can we share the joy of being thankful?

- A) When we are having a lesson.
- B) When we are having dinner with parents.
- C) When we are doing housework at home.
- D) When we are playing football at school.

58. Which of the following is the **structure** of the passage?



59. What's the best title for the passage?

- A) Practice makes perfect
- B) Enjoy your thankfulness
- C) Make thankfulness a habit
- D) Show your thanks to others often

C. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage. (选择最恰当的单词或短语完成短文)(6 分)

Talking to Yourself

Talking to yourself might seem strange if someone notices. But don't feel bad about it.

60, it's very helpful to you!

Talking out loud helps your brain 61 better. It can improve your performance in studying, doing sports, and solving problems. Scientists studied 72 tennis players. They divided them into two groups. One group stayed 62 while playing, and the other talked to themselves. The group who talked to themselves felt more confident and performed better.

If you're feeling sad or angry, talking to yourself can help. Using your name, like saying, "Harry, you can do this," allows you to think more 63. Then you won't get too nervous or worried. For example, before an exam, you can say, "I'm ready for this!" This kind of self-talk gives you more power to face challenges.

64, don't feel embarrassed. Talking to yourself is a great way to make you feel good and improve your 65. It can make you believe in yourself. Next time you need to study, play a sport, or solve a problem, try talking to yourself. You might be surprised by how much it helps!

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|---------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| () 60. A) Suddenly | B) Actually | C) Finally | D) Luckily |
| () 61. A) work | B) look | C) relax | D) practice |
| () 62. A) active | B) friendly | C) gentle | D) silent |
| () 63. A) calmly | B) quickly | C) differently | D) clearly |
| () 64. A) Instead | B) So | C) Besides | D) However |
| () 65. A) skills | B) patience | C) confidence | D) knowledge |

D. Read the passage and complete the tasks. (根据短文内容完成相应的任务)(11 分)



Making a Difference for the Planet

Wangari Maathai and **Jane Goodall** spent their lives working for taking care of the planet. They have taught others to better care for the Earth too.



Wangari Maathai (1940-2011)

Maathai was born in Kenya, Africa. When she was a child, people grew food there. But by the 1970s, cut-down trees made the land hot and dry. Families went hungry because they could not farm. Maathai knew she had to act. In 1977, She started the Green Belt Movement (GBM). It taught Kenyan women to plant trees. This protected the land and helped families farm. Maathai's work became famous. When she was 64 years old, she won the *Nobel Peace Prize* (诺贝尔和平奖)— the first African woman to do this. After her death in 2011, GBM kept growing. Now GBM works worldwide, planting millions of trees.

Jane Goodall (1934-)



Goodall has always loved chimpanzees. She studied them in the African country of Tanzania.

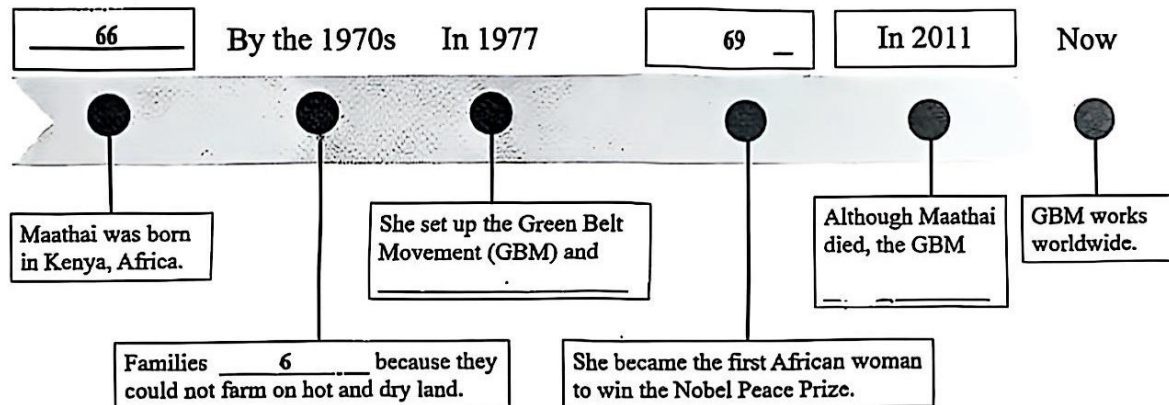
But Goodall's chimps were in danger. The trees were quickly being cut down. Goodall began speaking out about protecting the nature. She traveled the world to ask people to show respect and love for living things around us.

Goodall also started a program to teach young people about saving the environment.

**Roots and Shoots* gives kids activities that they can do to look after the Earth. This gives Goodall hope. She says that *young people are making a difference*.

**Roots and Shoots* “根与芽”
由 Jane Goodall 始创于 1991 年

Task 1 Complete the timeline according to the story of Wangari Maathai. (5 分)



Task 2 Answer the following questions. (6 分)

71. How did Jane Goodall feel when she found her chimps were in danger? (1 分)
72. Why did Goodall travel the world? (1 分)
73. Why does Goodall say “*young people are making a difference*”? (2 分)
74. What are the two *purposes* (目的) of Wangari Maathai and Jane Goodall's work? (2 分)

VIII. Translate the following sentences into Chinese. (共 5 分)


75. 与好朋友相伴是极棒的事。(excellent, company) (2 分)

76. 一种基本的避免事故的方法是集中注意力在驾驶上。(avoid, focus on) (3 分)

IX. Writing. (共 12 分)

77. 在“根与芽”(Roots and Shoots)项目中, 每个小组都会选择三类让世界变得更美好的项目: 一类帮助人类, 一类帮助动物, 还有一类改善我们共同生活的环境。

陆遥正在学校网站论坛上发帖, 邀请大家分享自己关于帮助他人、帮助动物或者改善环境的经历。请结合你的个人经历, 选择一个方面在论坛回帖, 谈谈你在这个过程中的经历和收获。





Lu Yao
16 June

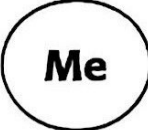
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In *Roots and Shoots*, every group chooses three kinds of projects to make the world better. One to help people, one to help animals, and one to help the environment that we all share.

Do you have any experiences about _____, _____ animals or the environment? Please share with us!


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16 June

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